

1. Select the word closest in meaning to the given word :

Inevitable

- A. Unavoidable
- B. Unnecessary
- C. Redundant
- D. Excessive

2. Select the word closest in meaning to the given word :

Fathom

- A. Comprehend
- B. Understand
- C. Figure out
- D. All of these

3. Select the opposite of the given word:

Polite

- A. Civil
- B. Rude
- C. Gracious
- D. Social

4. Select the opposite of the given word:

Praise

- A. Admire
- B. Blame
- C. Honour
- D. Eulogize

5. Mark the option with the correct spelling of the word:

- A. Minuscule
- B. Minnuscule
- C. Miniuscule
- D. Minisicule

6. Pick the word which means differently from the following group of words:

Retain, Detain, Employ, Engage, Relinquish, Hold, Keep, Maintain.

- A. Retain
- B. Maintain
- C. Relinquish
- D. Detain

7. Mark the most appropriate substitute for the given description:

The place for storing grain

- A. Granary
- B. Booth
- C. Caboose
- D. None of these

8. Match the given proverb with the most appropriate meaning:

Ignorance is bliss.

- A. You are happy only when you do not have any knowledge.
- B. What you do not know causes no worry or sadness.
- C. You can have knowledge and still be ignorant.
- D. None of the above.

9. Mark the most appropriate substitute for the given description:

Man who has more than one wife at a time

- A. Polygamist
- B. Monogamist
- C. Polyandrous
- D. None of these

10. Reorder the given phrases to form meaningful sentence:

P. you see me I'll have
Q. you won't
R. recognize me
S. had my hair cut and
T. the next time

- A. T-P-S-Q-R
- B. P-Q-R-S-T
- C. T-S-R-Q-P
- D. P-S-T-Q-R

11. Reorder the given phrases to form meaningful sentence:

P. it's stuffy here!
Q. mind opening
R. would you
S. the window

- A. P-Q-R-S
- B. R-Q-S-P
- C. S-P-Q-R
- D. P-S-Q-R

12. Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun:

We prepared _____ for the long journey to Goa.

- A. Himself
- B. Ourselves
- C. Themselves
- D. Yourself

13. Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun:

Do _____ need any help?

- A. You
- B. Me
- C. Your
- D. Him

14. Complete the following sentence with the given interrogative pronoun:

_____ can I buy myself a good pair of shoes?

- A. Why
- B. What
- C. Who
- D. Where

15. Fill in the blank with the most suitable adverb of the bracketed word:

She touched him on the face _____. (gentle)

- A. Gently
- B. Gentle
- C. Gentlemanly
- D. None of these

16. Fill in the blank with the most suitable adverb of the bracketed word:

The firemen at the Taj Hotel fought _____ to put out the fire. (heroic)

- A. Heroic
- B. Heroically
- C. Heroism
- D. None of these

17. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

The streets will be crowded _____ villagers during the kite festival.

- A. Of
- B. On
- C. With
- D. For

18. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

Why are you always so suspicious_____ me?

- A. To
- B. With
- C. Of
- D. None of these

19. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner:

In _____ countries, medical treatment is free of cost.

- A. A lot of
- B. Several
- C. many
- D. None of these

20. Change the direct narration to indirect narration:

She told me, "I was as sick yesterday".

- A. She told me that I was sick yesterday.
- B. She told me that she had been as sick the day before.
- C. She told me that she had been sick yesterday.
- D. None of the above.

21. Fill in the blank to form passive voice:

The mail_____by the postman before ten.

- A. Is delivered
- B. Will be delivered
- C. Is being delivered
- D. None of these

22. Past Tense - Past Perfect.

Fill the blank with appropriate answer.

By the time the film ended, Sonia _____ (eat) a bucket full of popcorn.

- A. Was eating
- B. Had eaten
- C. Ate
- D. None of these

23. Present Tense - Present simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous:

Fill the blank with appropriate answer.

I couldn't sleep as my neighbours _____ (sing) all night long.

- A. Will be singing
- B. Have been singing

- C. Are going to sing
- D. None of these

24. Punctuate the given sentence as necessary;

hari who has been studying law for the last three years will work with a law firm next summer

- A. Hari, who has been studying law for the last three years will work with a law firm next summer
- B. Hari, who has been studying law for the last three years, will work with a law firm next summer.
- C. Hari who has been studying law for the last three years will work with a law firm next summer.
- D. Hari, who has been studying law for the last three years will work with a law firm next summer.

25. Read the following question and mark the most appropriate answer:

Where is the date written in a letter?

- A. Top right corner below the senders address
- B. Top left corner before the recipients address
- C. Both forms are correct
- D. None of the options is correct

26. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A fox met a wolf and the two got talking. "How far have you studied?" asked the wolf, suddenly. "To tell you the truth, I'm only half-educated," said the fox. "Then, I'm twice as educated as you," said the wolf. "From now on you should address me as 'Sir'."

Just then, a ferocious lion stepped out from behind a bush. "What shall we do, Sir?" asked the fox. The wolf was so frightened that he couldn't talk.

"Going somewhere?" growled the lion, positioning himself to leap. "We were in fact coming to consult you, Sir" said the fox, thinking quickly. "A dispute has arisen between us and only you with your superior intelligence could settle it for us." The lion was pleased. "What's this dispute about?" he asked, relaxing.

"I have caught two plump chickens," said the fox. "My friend says that as he is more educated than me he should get one. Now is that fair?" "How far have you studied?" asked the lion, looking the wolf up and down. The wolf's teeth chattered in fright. "He says he has as many qualifications as there are teeth in his mouth," interpreted the fox.

"Is that so?" said the lion. "Then I'm far better educated. See!" He then opened his mouth to show his fearsome teeth.

The sight so unnerved the wolf that his legs gave way and he fell flat on his face. "He admits you're more educated and is prostrating at your teeth," explained the fox. "I should prostrate too for the wisdom you've shown in settling our dispute."

"I have?" said the lion, perplexed.

"Now that you've claimed the chickens for yourself, my friend and I no longer have a dispute," said the fox. "Please follow me to my house and I'll give you the chickens."

The lion was delighted. He rarely got to eat chicken. In addition, his superior intelligence told him that once he had eaten the chickens, there was nothing to prevent him from eating the fox and the wolf too.

"Lead the way," he said.

The fox led him to the mouth of a tunnel in the side of a hill. "Here we are," he said. "My friend will go in and bring the chickens."

The opening was much too small for the wolf but he was so eager to gain the safety of the tunnel that he somehow squeezed himself

through it, When he did not come out for some time, the fox said he would see what was keeping him inside and deftly slipped into the tunnel too. It took some time for the lion to realize that he had been tricked. Then, he was so furious that he forgot he was the more educated one and putting his face close to the opening, he roundly cursed the fox and flung the choicest abuse at him.

After he had gone, the wolf, helped by the fox, squeezed out of the tunnel, He got his voice back.

“You may be uneducated,” he said admiringly, “But you’ve certainly got brains.” “Thank you,” said the fox. “Sir!”

What did the fox do when the dispute was settled?

- A. It told the lion that since the dispute has been settled, he no longer needs the chicken.
- B. He wanted the lion to follow him to his house so that he can give the chicken to him.
- C. The fox led him to the mouth of a tunnel in the side of a hill.
- D. All the above.

27. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Once upon a time, there was a typical complaint in Emperor Akbar’s court.

There were two neighbours. They shared a garden amongst them. In that garden, there was a well. That well was owned by a rich peasant, Salman Khan. His neighbour, who was a poor farmer wanted to buy the well for watering his fields. Therefore, they signed an agreement between them, after which the farmer owned the well. The farmer was very happy and excited over the deal.

However, the farmer’s happiness was short lived. Even after selling the well to the farmer, the peasant continued to draw water from the well. The farmer asked the peasant several times not to draw water from his well, but the peasant did not heed to the farmer’s requests. Angered by this, the farmer went to Emperor Akbar’s court for justice. The Emperor asked the peasant, even after selling the well to the farmer, why was he still drawing water from the farmer’s well. Salman replied that he had sold only the well to the farmer and not the water inside it.

Emperor Akbar asked Birbal who was also present in the court and had heard the complaint, to solve the dispute.

Birbal came forward and gave a solution. He said, “Salman, you say you have sold only the well to the farmer. Moreover, you claim that the water is yours. Then how come you can keep your water inside another person’s well without paying rent?” Salman’s cleverness was countered by Birbal intelligently.

The farmer got justice. He thanked Akbar and Birbal and went away. Emperor Akbar rewarded Birbal handsomely.

What happened after the peasant had sold the well to the farmer?

- A. The peasant had dried up the water of the well before selling it.
- B. The well dried up
- C. The peasant continued to draw water from the well.
- D. None of the above.

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What did the peasant say when Akbar asked him about selling the well?

- A. The peasant said that he and the farmer agreed to share the water amongst them.
- B. The peasant said that he was not drawing any water from the well.
- C. The peasant said the he had not sold the well to the farmer.
- D. The peasant said that he had sold the well but not the water in the well.

29. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A farmer and his son were once going with their donkey to the market. As they were about to reach the market, a villager passed by and said: "You fool, why don't you ride on the donkey, instead of walking with it?" The farmer, hence, made his son sit on the donkey. They continued on their way. However, soon they passed a group of men. One of the men said: "Look at that lazy boy. He is riding on the donkey, while his old father walks besides him." Therefore, the farmer ordered his son to get off and he got himself on it. However, they hadn't gone far when they passed two women. One of the women said to the other, "What a shame! How that lazy man can let his poor little son march along?" Well the farmer did not know what to do. Hence, at last he took his son up before him on the donkey. By this time, they had come to the town and the passers-by began to jeer and point at them. The farmer stopped and asked what they were scoffing at. The men said, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself for overloading that poor donkey of yours, you and your hulking son?"

The farmer and his son got off and tried to think what to do. They thought and they thought, till, at last they cut down a pole, tied the donkey's feet to it and raised the pole and the donkey to their shoulders. They went along amid the laughter of all who met them, until they came to market bridge where the donkey, getting one of his feet loose, kicked out and caused the boy to drop his end of the pole. In the struggle, the donkey fell over the bridge with his forefeet tied together, and he was drowned. "That will teach you a lesson," said an old man who had followed them. He said, "You cannot please everyone!"

What is the meaning of the word 'scoffing'?

- A. Knock down
- B. Get through
- C. To make fun of
- D. Nibble

30. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Rachna and Preeti were always trying to get the better of each other. One day, in October, Preeti saw a mango growing on her tree. She knocked it down, wrapped it in a cloth and waited for Rachna to come by. When she did, Preeti called out to her. "I have a riddle for you," she said. "Can you tell me what fruit is wrapped in this cloth? If you guess correctly, you may take any one thing from my house that you can carry out with your two hands. However, if you fail I'll come to your house and carry away something." "All right," said Rachna, always ready to match her wits with Preeti. "It must be a guava." "No," said the other woman, "I'll give you two more guesses." "It is the season for custard apples," said Rachna, "It must be a custard apple." "Last guess." "Pomegranate?" she said. "You've failed," said Preeti and triumphantly uncovered the mango. "I'll go home and prepare for your visit," said Rachna, "Come in half an hour." Thirty minutes later, Preeti was at the gates of Rachna's house. A glint of metal caught her eye and looking up she saw there was a chest on the roof. "Tell me truthfully," she said to Rachna, "Does that chest contain anything valuable?" "Yes," said Rachna, "All our money and most of my ornaments. I thought I had concealed it well." "You should've covered it," said Preeti, gleefully, "Now though it is outside your house it is still part of your house and I can claim it." "You have to lay your hands on it first. Remember, you may take only one thing from my house." "One is enough," said Preeti. She went boldly into Rachna's house, brought out a ladder and placed it against the roof. "Yes, kindly take it down for me," said Rachna, "and I must thank you for sparing my valuables." "Sparing your valuables?" said Preeti, perplexed. "What makes you think I'm going to let you keep your valuables?" "We had agreed you could take away one thing that you could carry out with your own two hands," said Rachna, grinning. "And you have carried out the ladder."

Why could Preeti not take the treasure chest?

- A. Preeti could take only one thing from Rachna's house and she had brought the ladder.
- B. Preeti could not climb up the roof where the treasure was kept.
- C. Preeti could not find the treasure chest.
- D. None of the above.

31. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Julie was a young girl of mixed origin, born to an Indian mother and an Australian father. She grew up in an aboriginal community that was in the Gulf of Carpentaria. It was extremely isolated when compared to a town. They had running water but there wasn't a proper sewage system. Housing and overcrowding were the worst problems. Nutrition and health were in an equally bad state. They had one shop, but they didn't have fresh vegetables, etc. They had much more fish than meat as their community was right in the ocean.

Julie's father is a white Australian from Tasmania. He sent Julie away to a boarding school that he thought was the best in the southern part of Australia. She was luckier than her friends were, because unfortunately in her community, many kids were illiterate. The boarding school was mixed with lots of different kids - most of them from even more isolated regions than Julie's was. Many children came from the farmer families and there were several international children too. It was an adjustment for Julie. She used to be embarrassed to tell people where she was from because her community was considered to be one of the least civilized.

After Julie completed school, she took charge of her own life and travelled widely. She went and lived in Perth, Sydney, Adelaide and even in the Northern territory. She then packed up travelled around the world. This experience made Julie realize that she was very lucky - she belonged to two worlds - she was from a backward community, but she also relished the modern comforts and pleasures of life.

Julie's greatest desire was to study medicine and become a doctor. The basic living conditions were terrible in indigenous communities - no better than in most Third-World countries. She wanted to help change that condition. She would love to be a doctor on the move. As a kid, she used to watch that whenever there was an emergency in the community - like an accident or any other critical medical condition, planes would land on the grass airstrips and they would take the person away in no time. She was most interested in Third-World medicine. One of her biggest and most consuming passions was herbal medicines. With her western knowledge, she'd really like to bring back the natural remedies that indigenous people have used for so many years. Some of them are just as good as any modern chemical medicines.

What was Julie's greatest desire?

- A. To be a nurse
- B. To be a doctor
- C. To be an artist
- D. To be a sportsperson

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What is the meaning of the word 'aboriginal' as used in the passage above?

- A. Casual
- B. Strange
- C. Indigenous
- D. Foreign

33. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Tigers eat the flesh of other animals in the forest. They do not kill other tigers, but only other animals. A tiger has to be very quick in catching its prey. However, an old or a wounded tiger cannot run fast. At such times, people become easy prey to tigers. After eating human flesh once, a tiger does not eat any other flesh. Such a tiger is called a man-eater.

This is the story of a tiger in the jungles of Uttar Pradesh, in India. A tiger had turned a man-eater. It had killed several men and women in the forest. These people had gone into the forest to collect firewood, fruits, roots and other things. After such incidents, people stopped entering the forest.

When the man-eater did not get any prey in the jungle, it started visiting the nearby villages. It killed people and their domestic animals. The villages became panicky. They reported the matter to the concerned government officials, who wanted to do something. They then requested Jim Corbett to help the villagers and he immediately agreed to track down the man-eater.

Jim Corbett was an expert hunter. He had developed a lot of experience with tigers and other wild animals. He was a lover of wildlife. He did not like to kill wild animals for pleasure or sport. However, to help people in trouble, he never hesitated killing such man-eaters.

Jim Corbett arrived in the village with his powerful rifle. The rifle could kill big and strong animals like the lion, tiger and the elephant. He had collected all the information regarding the man-eater. He selected a place. The tiger used to come there often. Jim Corbett built a platform. This platform was fixed on a high branch. A young buffaio was tied to the nearby tree. Jim Corbett waited all night. The tiger did not come. Perhaps it had scented the hiding man and his powerful gun.

Jim Corbett then changed his plan. He went to the village. On that day, the tiger came. It killed the buffalo. It dragged the dead buffalo in the jungle. The villagers told Jim Corbett this news. Jim Corbett then went into the forest in search of the tiger. At last, he reached the place. He climbed a tree to find the tiger. The tiger had eaten a portion of the dead body of the buffalo. It was lying at a distance. Slowly and cautiously, Jim followed the track. He found the tiger resting after a good meal. At first, he hesitated to shoot the sleeping tiger. This one, however, was not a good tiger. It was a man-eater. With this thought in mind, he fired two bullets into the sleeping tiger's head. The tiger died at once. The villagers were happy. They thanked Jim.

Jim Corbett was later rewarded for his bravery.

When a tiger in the jungles of Uttar Pradesh became a man-eater,_____.

- A. It started killing people and animals from nearby villages.
- B. Men and women stopped entering the jungle.
- C. The government requested Jim Corbett to help the villagers.
- D. All the above.

34. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air, which is impossible for planes.

Because helicopters can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in

isolated areas, which do not have airports. Be-cause they can hover, they are used on fire fighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations, which are difficult to reach, by conventional ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

Why don't helicopters need runways?

- A. They are small
- B. They can fly backwards
- C. They can take off without moving forward
- D. The can hover in the sky

35. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

In 1612, a prince called Jahan met a pretty girl who was selling jewels in a market. Mumtaz Mahal was nineteen years old and of Tatar origin. They fell in love and decided to get married.

Sixteen years later, the prince became Shah Jahan, the Emperor of India. As Mumtaz Mahal did not want to live like the other eastern women who were submissive and only looked after their children, she gave her husband advice about the administration of the country. She showed great intelligence and determination when she chose to give more money to the poor and less to the rich. Unfortunately, she died when giving birth to her fourteenth child in 1630. Stricken with grief, Shah Jahan ordered the court to mourn for two years. He wanted to abdicate but it was not possible, as his children were too young to take his place as Emperor.

In memory of his wife and as a token of his love, he erected a sort of temple on the bank of the Yamuna River in Agra that he called the Taj Mahal. Seventeen years later, the monument built by twenty thousand workers, was completed. It became Mumtaz Mahal's resting place. Her tomb is situated in the middle of a room magnificently decorated with jewels, pearls, gold and silver, precious stones and rich carpets. The Taj Mahal, with its four minarets and its sixty-five meter high dome, is totally made of white marble, the colour of which changes with the time, of the day and the weather.

According to a legend, Shah Jahan wanted to build another Taj Mahal in black marble on the opposite side of the river but he did not have the time to erect it because his son took over his throne. So when he died, he was buried next to his beloved Mumtaz Mahal.

Which of the following is not correct about Mumtaz Mahal?

- A. She gave Shah Jahan advice about administration.
- B. She gave more money to the poor and less to the rich.
- C. She was submissive like the other eastern women.
- D. She belonged to Tatar origin.

36. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a log cabin in Kentucky. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Indiana. His mother died when he was 10. He grew up in a wild region but luckily knew how to read and write and had great ambitions.

In 1830, the family moved to Illinois. As a boy, Abraham Lincoln loved books. He always borrowed books from his neighbours. He read them for a short time and then took them back to their owners. He grew very tall. He was 6'4" tall. He weighed 180 pounds. Abraham Lincoln studied law in his free time. He was also interested in politics. He ran for the political office. He lost in 1832. Later, he was elected to the Illinois legislature 4 times - in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840. People in the legislature make the laws. He became president of the United States in 1860. He was the 16th President of the United States. When he was the President, there was a war between the North and the South in the U.S. It was the Civil War. Lincoln called the men to fight for the North. The North won the war. There were slaves in the South. They were not free to do what they wanted. Lincoln set the slaves free in 1863. He let them go so that they did not have to be slaves anymore. Lincoln is famous for that. He was re-elected in 1864, and in his eloquent 'Second Inaugural Address' he called for moderation in reconstructing the South and in building a harmonious union.

Although extremely famous and much loved by the Americans, five days after the war's end, on Good Friday, he was shot in the head, in the Ford Theatre in Washington, by the fanatic John Wilkes Booth. His reputation among the Presidents of the United States remains unsurpassed. His strong presidency brought peace to the nation and his speeches like the 'Gettysburg Address' inspired many.

Some people believe they have seen, heard or even touched Lincoln as a ghost. Eleanor Roosevelt, the first lady never saw him but could feel his presence in the White House. A clerk said he saw him in the White House and Winston Churchill saw his spirit while

taking a bath there!

Sightings of Lincoln's spirit in various locations continue to intrigue.

What is the 'Gettysburg Address'?

- A. It is the address where Lincoln stayed.
- B. It is a famous speech by Lincoln.
- C. It is a place in the North America.
- D. None of the above.

37. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Everyone has his own way of reading the newspaper, especially on weekends. Some like to read the comics first. For them it is the funniest part. It makes them laugh. It makes them happy. Then some people look at the newspaper's editorial. They may or may not agree with the opinions stated on the editorial page, but it's always good to know how other people feel about items in the news. Then, there are some who always like to be up on the latest news events and what others think about them.

Say for example, in a particular editorial, there is a thoughtful article by the editor of the paper. He writes that he is opposed to a proposed law, stating many reasons why he is against it. He is objective about the subject, stating both sides of the argument and he justifies that there are more disadvantages than advantages. He may end up putting across excellent ideas and stir a healthy debate, because his article will be clear and easy to follow.

Some newspapers have their own specific columns, which readers like to read the most. Writers of some such columns may see the humorous side of everyday things and that's what they may be writing about. These writers may usually draw funny cartoons to go along with their articles. Some such cartoons can really make you laugh.

Some readers may like to view the sports news or the stock update. Then, some may be interested in local happenings. In addition, there are the obituaries and advertisements. Some readers are particular to take note of them. People looking for jobs certainly focus on the advertisement section.

Finally, there is the amusement section to see what movies and plays are in town and what special events are going on. That's how people come up with ideas on what to do each weekend.

For just a couple of rupees, everybody can be entertained and made to laugh, be informed on the latest news items and have their weekend planned. Moreover, all at the same time.

Those looking for jobs view the _____.

- A. Local section
- B. Obituary section
- C. Advertisement section
- D. Stocks update

38. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

"What do you want to do when you grow up?" these days this is not the right question to ask children anywhere in the world. The question should be, "What are you doing?" Companies all over the world are employing more and more young people as consultants to evaluate products for child consumers. This new generation of children in the age group of 14 to 19 and their parents spend more than \$500 billion on them every year. This expenditure is more in countries where the young population is high-like USA, India, China and even in Europe, etc. Specialist agencies have been created to help manufacturers, survey kids about all the latest trends in clothes and fashion, food, electronics, games and other markets. One firm has panels of teenagers who give their verdict on products like jeans and denims. Another company holds hourly sessions in rooms with trendy names like 'imaginarium'. Children are encouraged to play games to get into a creative mood. They are asked to write down any ideas, which come into their heads. They are asked to create new ideas.

Some manufacturers prefer to do their own market research. A large software company runs a weekly council at its headquarters, where a panel of school children give their verdict on the latest products and suggest new ones. One 11- year-old, once, told them that they should make more computer games, which appeal equally to boys and girls. In addition, he was rewarded heavily for this idea. Payments for the work are increasingly attractive, and, are in both money as well as presents.

However, even if their ideas are valuable, the children will never make a fortune. They cannot have the copyright to their ideas. These

are precarious jobs too. By their mid-teens, they can be told that they are too old.

What is the ‘imaginarium’?

- A. creche
- B. place where children can study
- C. A place where children try to find new ideas by playing games
- D. A place where children can play with toys

39. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a log cabin in Kentucky. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Indiana. His mother died when he was 10. He grew up in a wild region but luckily knew how to read and write and had great ambitions.

In 1830, the family moved to Illinois. As a boy, Abraham Lincoln loved books. He always borrowed books from his neighbours. He read them for a short time and then took them back to their owners. He grew very tall. He was 6’4” tall. He weighed 180 pounds. Abraham Lincoln studied law in his free time. He was also interested in politics. He ran for the political office. He lost in 1832. Later, he was elected to the Illinois legislature 4 times - in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840. People in the legislature make the laws. He became president of the United States in 1860. He was the 16th President of the United States. When he was the President, there was a war between the North and the South in the U.S. It was the Civil War. Lincoln called the men to fight for the North. The North won the war. There were slaves in the South. They were not free to do what they wanted. Lincoln set the slaves free in 1863. He let them go so that they did not have to be slaves anymore. Lincoln is famous for that. He was re-elected in 1864, and in his eloquent ‘Second Inaugural Address’ he called for moderation in reconstructing the South and in building a harmonious union.

Although extremely famous and much loved by the Americans, five days after the war’s end, on Good Friday, he was shot in the head, in the Ford Theatre in Washington, by the fanatic John Wilkes Booth. His reputation among the Presidents of the United States remains unsurpassed. His strong presidency brought peace to the nation and his speeches like the ‘Gettysburg Address’ inspired many.

Some people believe they have seen, heard or even touched Lincoln as a ghost. Eleanor Roosevelt, the first lady never saw him but could feel his presence in the White House. A clerk said he saw him in the White House and Winston Churchill saw his spirit while taking a bath there!

Sightings of Lincoln’s spirit in various locations continue to intrigue.

The legislature is the part of the government which_____.

- A. Makes the new laws.
- B. Tells people to follow laws.
- C. Judges people.
- D. All of these.

40. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Marco Polo was born in 1254 in the Venetian Republic. The city of Venice, Italy was at the centre of the Venetian Republic. When he was 17 years old, he went to China with his father, Niccolo and his uncle, Maffeo. Pope Gregory X sent them to visit Kublai Khan, the emperor of China. Kublai Khan liked Marco Polo. He enjoyed Marco Polo’s stories about many lands. Kublai Khan gave Marco Polo a job. He sent Polo on diplomatic missions. He also made him the Governor of Yangzhou, an important trading city. When Marco Polo went back to the Venetian Republic, he talked about his life in China. Few believed his stories.

In 1298, he went to jail during a war between Venice and Genoa. While he was a prisoner in jail, he dictated his stories about China to another man in the jail. The man wrote down the stories. The stories became the book, ‘The Travels of Marco Polo.’ Each chapter of the book covers a specific region of China. Each chapter is about the military, farming, religion and culture of a certain area. The book was translated into many languages.

Marco Polo got out of jail in 1299. He went back to Venice to join his father and uncle. He became very rich. In 1300, he got married, and he and his wife had three children. Marco Polo died in 1324. He was almost 70 years old.

Who wrote down Marco Polo’s stories?

- A. His father Niccolo
- B. His uncle Maffeo
- C. A prisoner
- D. The emperor

41. Read the following Passage and answer the question that follows:

I suppose I had once **aspired** to come here and walk among these beautiful, **elegant** people as one of their own, but that had been long ago, before all my dreams had been dashed like **porcelain** on paving stones. Now that I was finally here, I felt all the more like a Welsh Collier's brat, as if I were still twelve, nose running, and starting to outgrow my brother's cast-offs. I was in the right place at the wrong time. Such was the **refrain** of my life.

- 'Some Danger Involved' by Will Thomas

The opposite of the word 'refrain' as used above is _____.

- A. Desist
- B. Persist
- C. Renounce
- D. None of these

42. Read the following Sentences and answer the question that follows:

- P. Due to this movement, the work force of the globe came together and took a stand.
- Q. 'Labour Day' is celebrated on first day of the month of May, it is also known as May Day.
- R. Thus, the celebration has its origin in the 'Eight hour day movement'.
- S. Labour from all over the world celebrate the efforts of economic and social achievement of workers.

What is the antonym of the word 'achievement' as used in this passage?

- A. Feat
- B. Failure
- C. Attainment
- D. Triumph

43. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

- P. Helen Keller's deafness and blindness were caused by a severe illness when she was a baby.
- Q. One day they were told about a brilliant young teacher called Anna Sulliver.
- R. Her parents did not know what to do and they found it difficult to control their growing daughter.
- S. She came to work with Helen and, very firmly and patiently taught her that every object had a name.

What is the meaning of the word 'patiently' as used in the passage?

- A. Uncomplainingly
- B. Impulsively
- C. Keenly
- D. Anxiously

44. Read the following Passage and answer the question that follows:

I should divide the period into three parts. On the first day, I should want to see the people whose kindness and **companionship** have made my life worth living. I do not know what it is to see into the heart of a friend through that 'window of the soul', the eye. I can only 'see' through my fingertips the outline of a face. I can detect laughter and many other obvious emotions. I know my friends from the feel of their faces. How much easier, how much more satisfying it is for you who can see to grasp quickly, the essential

qualities of another person by watching the **subtleties** of expression, the **quiver** of a muscle, the flutter of a hand. But has it ever occurred to you, to use your sight to see into the inner nature of a friend. Do not most of you, see people **grasp** casually the outward features of a face and let it so at that?

The word ‘companionship’ as used in the passage does not mean_____.

- A. Company
- B. Solitary
- C. Camaraderie
- D. Friendship

45. Read the following Passage and answer the question that follows:

I should divide the period into three parts. On the first day, I should want to see the people whose kindness and **companionship** have made my life worth living. I do not know what it is to see into the heart of a friend through that ‘window of the soul’, the eye. I can only ‘see’ through my fingertips the outline of a face. I can detect laughter and many other obvious emotions. I know my friends from the feel of their faces. How much easier, how much more satisfying it is for you who can see to grasp quickly, the essential qualities of another person by watching the **subtleties** of expression, the **quiver** of a muscle, the flutter of a hand. But has it ever occurred to you, to use your sight to see into the inner nature of a friend. Do not most of you, see people **grasp** casually the outward features of a face and let it so at that?

The word ‘subtlety’ as used in the passage above means _____.

- A. Detail
- B. Restrict
- C. Inhibit
- D. Impede

46. Read the following Passage and answer the question that follows:

Across the **lagoon**, an eager new life was forming, drawing its **spectrum** of colours from a palette more **vivid** than the Sun’s. Soon after dawn, when Johnson woke in the cabin behind the bridge, he watched the **livid** hues, playing against the ceiling above the bunk. Reflected in the metallic surface of the lagoon, the tropical foliage seemed to concentrate the Caribbean sunlight, painting on the warm air, a screen of electric tones.

The antonym of the word ‘vivid’ as used in the passage above is_____.

- A. Flamboyant
- B. Gaudy
- C. Dull
- D. Lucid

47. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

- P. These seeds, of trying to discovering reasons behind everything, were stimulated in him by his uncle, an engineer.
- Q. The needle’s invariable northward swing, guided by an invisible force, profoundly impressed the child.
- R. One story Einstein liked to tell about his childhood was of a ‘wonder’ he saw when he was four or five years old; a magnetic compass.
- S. Apart from the swing, the compass convinced him that there had to be ‘something behind things’, something deeply hidden.

The word ‘profoundly’ as used in this passage means_____.

- A. Superficially
- B. Intensely
- C. Apparently

D. Ostensibly

48. Read the following Sentences and answer the question that follows:

P. Due to this movement, the work force of the globe came together and took a stand.

Q. 'Labour Day' is celebrated on first day of the month of May, it is also known as May Day.

R. Thus, the celebration has it's origin in the 'Eight hour day movement'.

S. Labour from all over the world celbrate the efforts of economic and social achievement of workers.

Arrange the above sentences in a logical order to form a meaningful story;

A. Q-S-R-P

B. P-S-R-Q

C. P-Q-R-S

D. P-R-S-Q

49. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

P. We all would go out together to pick out a Christmas tree.

Q. My mother always wanted the biggest one, but my father was more sensible and took that suited us for decoration.

R. We lived in an old house that was built in 1928 and I lived there until I was nine years old.

S. Every Christmas, my mom, dad and two sisters would be home for the festival.

The antonym of the word 'sensible' is _____.

A. Sane

B. Prudent

C. Sagacious

D. Foolish

50. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

P. Alice opens up a curtain and finds a small door, which the key fits into and behind it is a beautiful garden, but she can't fit in.

Q. After landing safely on the ground, she goes into a long hallway with a glass table with a gold key on It.

R. She follows it down a rabbit hole, and falls into a very long chamber full of strange things on shelves.

S. Alice is sitting by her sister lazily and becomes a bit tired, and she sees a White Rabbit in a waistcoat carrying a watch.

The antonym of the word 'strange' is _____.

A. Unexpected

B. Weird

C. Extraordinary

D. Normal